

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 28TH, 1892.

NUMBER 26

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Princess Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.*  
and the  
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)*  
*Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, for

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c. &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.  
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. G. O. ASBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.  
181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays.

Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor, 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Ilhéria. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Corde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

Residence: Rua de Petrópolis, No. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays: Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: Just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 59, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Bouteigne. Telephone 159.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 69. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145: hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, neureticisms, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 79 Rua dos Ourives: 1 to 3 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Abrantes. Telephone 524.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moêira, Rua do Livramento, Saúde.—Belief services: English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—80 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

## FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York  
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

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Managing Director.  
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## QUILD, MILLER & Co.

STEAM SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. O. Box 1164,

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## Companhia Economica, Gaz, Agua e Esgotos

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Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

Directors: JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

### HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Camé Vello for Corcovado on work days at 6:30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7:15, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9:30, 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8:25, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Lamarque) or Agues Feitos at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

## CHARLES HUE JUN<sup>R</sup> & Co.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Frosen No. 3.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

### MR. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

Underwrites to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

## MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

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General & Commission Merchants

Steam Ship Agents

Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Principe de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Lindware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., LIMITED.

Representatives of

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery in reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

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78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Funded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1866.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Show Cards, Labels, Catalogues.

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AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FRIELAND, Secy and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst Secy.

J. K. MYERS, Asst Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1839)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of some class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

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## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it is adapted itself for use in the economy by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Blanford's patent fuse. For further information and prices apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

25,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 101,000

Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes

since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

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A man can't expect to keep his cake and eat it too. And yet here is a case where a man has kept himself assured for twenty years, in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., and at the end of the time gets back all the money he has paid out, and interest besides.

## EXAMPLE.

Twenty-Year Endowment Policy, No. 77,101.  
Amount, \$2,500.

Annual premium, . . . \$124.47  
Total premiums paid, \$2,489.40

## RESULTS AT END OF PERIOD, in 1892.

1. Cash value . . . . . \$4,167.50
2. Or a paid-up policy [payable at death] for . . . . . 7,900.00
3. Or an annuity for life of . . . 370.00

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital . . . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund . . . . . £1,328,751  
Uncalled capital . . . . . £2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria  
67, Rua 19 de Março. Telephone No. 477.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1868.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil  
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.  
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## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital . . . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund . . . . . £480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
G. C. Anderson.  
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital . . . . . £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds . . . . . £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.  
John Moore & Co. agents.  
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,037 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.  
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## HAUPT &amp; Co. RIO DE JANEIRO. 53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
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SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.  
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Banco dos Lavradores  
(Seção Commercial).

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETT.

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

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Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Touchstone Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

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MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.

Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.  
The attention of parents who desire a good English education for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate. Entire charge can be taken of boys.

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Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.  
S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

Prospectuses on application.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital . . . . . £1,500,000  
Capital paid up . . . . . 750,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISHON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,  
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gornier & Co., HAMBURG,  
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . . . £1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . 750,000

## BRANCHES:

→ PARIS, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAW'S ON:—  
London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

(Direction der Disconto)  
Gesellschaft, Berlin, and consen-  
Niederrheinische Bank in pondents.  
Hamburg, Hamburg, do  
H. A. von Kottschid, do  
Silene Frankfort a M.  
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,  
International Bank of London, Limited  
London.  
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.  
Heine & Co., Paris.  
Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona  
and correspondents.  
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H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.  
Banca Generale, branches and corres-  
pondents.  
Messieroff & Co., Naples.  
Banco Lisboa & Agores and corres-  
pondents.  
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Uruguay . . . . . Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.  
Banco Commercial, do  
Argentina . . . . . Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.  
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.  
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Opens accounts current  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
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Krah—Nielsen,  
Directors.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital . . . . . £1,000,000  
Paid up capital . . . . . 500,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . 500,000

Branches in:  
Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos and S. Paulo.  
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New York and all the principal cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every species of Banking business.

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Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

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Exporters of Madeira Wines;  
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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;  
E. Remy Martin & Co.,  
Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

## SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,  
Château Palugyay,  
Karlovit.

## TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and chronic disease; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro.

## O'KELL, WILSON &amp; Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

WALDEMAR MATTHIESSEN, Practical  
Chronometer and watch-maker and Optician. For  
many years in one of the busiest repairing shops in  
Rio, now closed.

Used to English watches.

Repairs carefully done.

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LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and

Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

75 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

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DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay,

Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the

United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the only

acknowledged representative organ of English interests in

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attention on account of their accuracy and outspokenness.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

Calle Treinta y Trece 61.—Montevideo.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

In the Matter of the Companies  
Acts 1862 and 1867

and  
In the Matter of the Central Sugar  
Factories of Brazil, Limited,

Persons claiming to be entitled to Mortgage Debentures  
issued by the above-named Company and all other Creditors  
of the above-named Company are required on or before the  
2nd day of August 1892 to send their names and addresses  
and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names  
and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to Mr. Alan Lam-  
bert at 16 St. Helen's Place, in the City of London the  
official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by  
notice in writing from the said official Liquidator are by their  
solicitors to come in and prove their said debts at the  
Chambers of Mr. Justice North situate at the Royal Courts  
of Justice, Strand, London, at such time as shall be specified  
in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded  
from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts  
are proved. Tuesday the 9th day of August, 1892, at 12  
o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for  
hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.  
Dated this 12th day of May 1892.

E. W. WALSH,  
Chief Clerk.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

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SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis: for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 57 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 28th, 1892.

To an American the idea of a centralized republic, like that of France, is extremely repugnant, for it is in many respects nothing but a monarchy with an elective chief. In such a government popular liberty is practically a gift from the executive, and its measure varies with his mood and liberality. Uruguay and Chili are governed by that system, and in practice Argentina is no different although a pretense is made of allowing the provinces to govern themselves. So far as our personal preferences and sympathies go, we have preferred to see Brazil organized on the federal, rather than the central system, because it contains in reality the only true republican principle and is the only logical result of organized self-government. The experiences of the past year have convinced us, however, that the federal republic for Brazil is at present practically impossible. We have never felt much confidence in the successful issue of the experiment of creating a republic of any kind in Brazil, simply because the people are not prepared for it; but if the experiment must be made, then it should be that which is best suited to the temper and traditions of the people and which will give the best results. Much as we object to the French system on principle, we are convinced that in practice it is the only one suited for Brazil. In spite of every effort to the contrary, the tendency has been steadily toward that of a centralized government, the executive power has been wholly influenced by the sentiments and purposes of that school, and even legislation itself has unconsciously been drifting in that direction. The Brazilian constitution declares that the government is that of a federative republic, but in practice it has been a centralized republic administered according to the traditions and by the methods of the recently overthrown monarchy. There are not a dozen officials in the whole country, in our opinion, who conduct themselves toward the people in a truly democratic spirit; to all intents and purposes they are still the appointees and representatives of a central, irresponsible power, against which there is no other appeal than that of the sword. As long as this inconsistency led to no bad results, it might be tolerated for a time, trusting that time and experience would some day solve the difficulty; but in view of the present situation in two states, and of the discords arising in others, we are inclined to believe that it will be wiser to meet the question frankly and modify the system to suit the real needs of the country. In Matto Grosso and in Rio Grande local factions have appealed to arms for the settlement of disputes which should be left to the decision of the ballot. If the people are unwilling to submit to that decision—and the elections in almost every state prove that they are not—then the material and moral interests of the country demand that the central government shall be strong enough to maintain order, and to protect life and property. If the people are disposed to fight over the control of state governments, then that control should be transferred to the central government. The republic itself can never prosper as long as its states are torn by factional wars. Brazil is and always has been ruled by factions, and until the people are educated to a higher plane of intelligence and independence that state of political society must continue. The practical government for such a people, therefore, must be strongly centralized, and it must dominate all the factions which are now rendering local government impossible.

WHILE the discussion is in progress regarding the proposal to extend pecuniary assistance to national industries, why would it not be well for the native press to go into an exhaustive study of the whole question? There are a great many reasons why such aid should not be given, and there are many reasons for believing that it would result in serious injury to the whole country. It is not a matter of sentiment, nor of patriotism; it is a plain matter of business, involving a large expenditure of money and the incurring of a large addition to the public debt, and implying an important result to the country in the shape of profit or loss. As for the debt, there are but few who will contest the assertion that it will be a great injury to the financial credit of the country. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the friends of the measure can show immediate, or prospective benefits which can counterbalance these prejudices. What pecuniary benefits will the country derive, may we ask, from a stamping factory using imported sheet-iron, or from a flour mill using imported wheat, or from factories using imported yarn or fibres, or from a box factory using imported straw-boards, or from a steam laundry, etc.? We can understand that an industry which cheapens goods, or stimulates the production of a raw material, confers solid benefits on the whole country, but when it must live on imported raw materials, and serves to increase the cost of goods, then its claim to be a benefit to the country requires study. It has been our belief that a country is truly prosperous and strong only when its lower classes are able to accumulate wealth and enjoy the comforts of life. Enriching the few at the cost of the many, is an indication neither of prosperity, nor of morality. A measure, like a homestead land act, which places the opportunity for gaining a home and independent means of livelihood in the hands of the poor, is certainly a benefit to the whole country, for it increases production, the economic capital of the state and the revenue. A measure which improves means of communication and cheapens the costs of transportation, is also a benefit to the whole country, and so is an industry which cosmes raw products of the country, or stimulates production. But how is it with the great majority of industries now seeking aid from the public treasury? Who will go through the list, one by one, and tell us how they are to benefit the country sufficiently to warrant the losses of money and credit incident to the measure under consideration?

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To Captain George Massey and the Officers of P.M.S. "Therion."

We, the undersigned passengers desire to convey to you our hearty thanks for your noble kindness and attention to our comfort during the passage from South America to Europe.

We fully realize the difficulty of providing for the entertainment of a large number of passengers, and cannot but recognize the untiring energy and zeal which you have displayed.

We therefore take this opportunity of expressing our thorough appreciation of your efforts for our welfare and shall always look back with pleasure on this very agreeable passage, now drawing to a close.

May 2nd, 1892.

Signed—

Gustav Neubauer, C. Mc. D. Stewart, J. M. Cav. Ed. Steink Jr., Thomas Somers, Charles H. Mary Craig, Christie, Ann M. Neuhauer, Jane Somerscales, H. D. Pina, Alexander Petersen, E. M. Dalzell, Rosa Delano, B. Mohr, Ali. G. Lyon, D. W. Williamson, Alevine Sievers, Harry Sievers, J. Roger Edwards, Anita Sievers, Th. Sievers, B. R. Lynch, M. Inglis, H. B. de Heron, Teresa A. de Mañón, Harlato, J. Muñoz Hurtado, C. Heron, Amelia P. del Rio, John Fraser, Nestor del Rio, Z. Sophie Buchanan, P. J. Lynch, Sofia Leese de Gouville, Helene Petersen, E. F. Lynch, Hamilton Harvey, Georg Brune, Edward Gillyatt, J. G. Baumgartner, A. J. Boyle, Delmira Gorman, M. A. Gorman, C. Arnold, Ana Lynch, M. E. Wolfe, J. E. Wolfe, C. Rogers, P. T. Somerscales, Leonor Mendez, Victor J. G. Oliveira Mendez, Andreina Costa, Elvira Fontes, José Francisco Ramalho, F. S. Roig, Lino Meirilles da Silva, Henrique Costa, W. Ravenscroft, Maria G. d'Almeida, Alfredo Carlosso d'Almeida, Alex. Baird, David Angus, H. C. Gillet, Alex. Johnstone, P. A. C. Mackenzie and family.

## THE HOSPITAL FUND.

The cash subscriptions received since the last published statement have been as follows:

Henry Rogers Sons & Co.	1,000.00
Joseph Dawson	100.00
Leonard Barrill	50.00
Miss Scandion	10.00
	1,160.00
Total previously acknowledged	128,732.97
Total received	129,892.97

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, June 4th.

## SANTOS.—DETENTION OF SHIP.

To the Editor of The Journal of Commerce.

SIR.—We are to hand with a letter from a German vessel, which ship arrived at Santos on the 12th of December last, having on board a cargo of general merchandise from this port. The captain then reported that he expected to get away in May or June, there being then 113 vessels in the harbor here. Since then, however, matters have not been so complicated, for in a letter dated April 25th the captain informed his owner that he expected to be another eight months, because all discharging by turn had entirely been dispensed with, only vessels arriving from Europe with guaranteed discharging days were being discharged, while the claims of those having to rely upon the custom of the port were simply ignored, and consignees evidently could do nothing with impunity, since all law and order had disappeared. Under these circumstances the owner asks whether he would not be justified in sending the ship away, and in delivering the cargo at the nearest available port, against payment of freight, or if no consignees he had forthcoming, to sell the cargo in order to realize his freight. No doubt exceptional circumstances justify exceptional measures, and we should be glad of your opinion on the question raised by the owner; we do not think there is an exact precedent to rely upon, but the question is whether the case may not be analogous with that of a ship unable to reach her port of destination, and, therefore, proceeding to the nearest available port, because, although this vessel has arrived at Santos, she could not be impossible to discharge her cargo there.—Yours, &c.,

SHIPBROKERS.

Liverpool, June 1st, 1892.

[The detention is so unreasonable as to destroy the venture of the parties to the agreement. As the ship has been chartered to convey a cargo to a port where it cannot be discharged, we should say that the master would be justified in leaving Santos and warehousing the cargo for freight and charges there. We think that by English law no damages could be recovered from the shipowner under the circumstances. The consignee might, however, succeed in securing an arrestment on application to the local tribunal, and, if so, the ship could be detained. The question is surrounded with difficulties, but we recommend notice being given to consignees, and, if neglected, to leave the port.]—E. J. C.]

## RUBBER CULTIVATION.

"One of the undeveloped sources of wealth we have in Mexico is the planting of India-rubber trees," says Hon. Matias Romero, writing in the *Indice-Rubber World*. "During my stay in Soconusco, in the State of Chiapas, near the boundary line with Guatemala, from 1873 to 1875, I had occasion to see thousands of wild rubber trees growing near the coast. The value of these trees, which were rapidly destroyed even when young, in order to extract from them the juice which forms India-rubber, suggested to me the convenience of making a plantation, and I was sure they would soon be extensively cultivated, and I conceived the idea of starting one myself, and I bought to that end such land as I thought was suitable for that purpose. To make the plantation intelligently I applied myself to study all I could about the culture of India-rubber until at that time, and within my reach, which was little and very unsatisfactory. After I had obtained such information as was available to me and I had planted 100,000 trees, I concluded to write the result of my studies, and principally of my experience, in the shape of an article, which was published in the *Mexican Farmer*."

A plantation of 100,000 trees, Mr. Romero estimates would cost in Soconusco, under the prices of land and labor which prevailed in 1875, which I think have not changed materially, as follows:

Cost of 450 acres of land at 10 cents each.	\$ 45.00
Cost of surveying same and securing title.	45.00
Clearing the land	1,970.00
Planting	985.00
Five seedlings in 6 years at \$982.50 each.	4,912.50
Total	\$7,957.50

The yearly product in juice of 100,000 trees would be after the seventh year of planting, about 36 pounds per tree, or 600,000 pounds; less 5 per cent, lost in drying the juice to convert it to rubber, would be 254,000 pounds, which at 40 cents per pound would amount to \$101,600. The netting from this the expenses above mentioned... (\$7,957.50) there would be a balance of \$93,642.50. Suppose the cost of the plantation to be double and the yield of the trees one-half of the amount estimated by me, the profit would yet be immense. The principal drawback is that in such districts as are suitable for India-rubber culture there is great scarcity or rather almost a total want of labor and that the climate is generally full of malaria, at least as far as Mexico is concerned."

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is 23 years since the last census was taken in Argentina.

—The dividend paid by the Liebig company last year was 17½ per cent.

—It is now said that the state of siege in Buenos Aires is to be raised next month.

—President-elect Sáenz Peña will be inaugurated in Buenos Aires on October 12th.

—The preliminary Argentine exhibit for the Chicago exposition will be opened in Buenos Aires on October 9th.

—The epidemic of influenza in Buenos Aires and Montevideo is becoming fatal. The death rate has been alarmingly high.

—The Argentine exhibit for Chicago will contain a long list of the natural products of the country, and promises to be very interesting.

—The judicial deposits formerly kept in the Banco Nacional, at Buenos Aires, are to be transferred to the Banco de la Nación Argentina.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 23rd says that the Paraguayan Congress has adopted a law eliminating foreigners from the list of public employees in that country.

—Dr. Leandro Alem, who was arrested and imprisoned in Buenos Aires for conspiracy, afterwards retiring to Montevideo, has returned home and promises in the near future to retire.

—The province of Santa Fé, Argentina, according to a recent statistical exhibit—has 200 public schools, with an attendance of 12,000. The population is estimated at 300,000, from which it will be seen that education is not particularly well looked after.

—It is announced that the increased import duties in Paraguay will come into force on July 1. On account of this there has been considerable movement here in resignation, and extra steamers will be put on service for the rest of the month.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The total exports of cereals, etc., from all Argentine ports during the month of May were as follows: \$8,983,316 kilos of wheat, 29,737,466 lbs. of maize, 129,720 lbs. of barley, 6,781,861 lbs. of linseed, 799,180 lbs. of flour, 397,000 lbs. of hay, 121,000 lbs. of potatoes, 811,000 lbs. of beans.

—President Pellegrini charges that the London directors of some of the Argentine guaranteed railways cut up a per cent. of the gross earnings. This has been charged to the expense account, and the government has been called upon to make good the deficiency. In our opinion, the complaint is justified.

—The *Buenos Aires Standard* is still recommending passengers from Europe to avoid the Brazilian ports. "But what about the exports to herself, neighbor? Would it not be well to tell Europe how much of influenza, diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc., you are having at home, so that they may know that by jumping out of the Brazilian flying pan, they are getting into the Argentine one?"

—Advices from the Nequén state that 200 Chilian Indians invaded that territory by the Laguna de los Andes, seeking estancias, driving away all the animals, and killing settlers. The Argentine forces were unable to repulse the invasion. The Argentine war office should station a whole division of the army along the Nequén frontier line to prevent the recurrence of such terrible depredations.—*Standard*.

—Consignees and farmers agree that the maize crop of Argentina this season is the best on record; they do not remember any year when the quality of the corn could compare with the present crop. The cold and dry weather accounts for the improved quality, in former years the maize was always damp. The dry weather has improved the grain and its condition for shelling, lagging, and export in Europe.—*Standard*.

—With rare exceptions, all the railway companies of the republic have offered to carry the exhibits for Chicago free of freight charges. Furthermore, the companies have generously come forward and supplied all the commissaries of the exhibition with free passes along their lines. Mr. Juan Victoria, chairman of the Argentine committee of the exhibition, has sent a general note to Minister Zapata, informing him of these facts, and requesting that the railway fares be reduced to a minimum for the public use of the exhibition.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The geologist Dr. Zúñiga, accompanied by Dr. Sales, visited two months ago the coal mines which the latter gentleman discovered in the Cuyillos to the west of San Rafael, between the affluents of the rivers Atuel and Diamante. Dr. Zúñiga reports that the layers of coal are numerous, varying from a width of a few inches to one metre and more successively. At the Elvina mine the layer acquires a width of four metres, at a very small depth from the surface. The coal is included in conglomerate and sandstone. Dr. Zúñiga thinks that the coal deposits stretch far south to the Nequén.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, June 4th.

—We are told that the President of Paraguay adopted a peculiar but highly rational plan for that country's exhibit at Chicago. After receiving and accepting the invitation to have his country represented there, he proceeded to appoint a commission of twenty-five leading landholders and capitalists. He then informed the commissioners of the condition of the treasury, and that in the end the expenses of the commission and exhibit must come out of their pockets in the shape of taxes—after which he gave them *carte blanche* to go ahead and organize their exhibit. If all executives would adopt this policy, there would be much fewer bankruptcies in the way of national debts.

—The total public funded indebtedness of Argentina, according to the recent reports to Congress, is as follows:

Internal loan, currency	\$29,251,689
idem gold	28,644,500
Bonds of Guaranteed loans	39,435,000
Foreign debt	175,527,365
Floating debt, currency	27,100,000
Total: currency	\$56,351,689
gold	29,456,500

The item of indebtedness on account of guaranteed loans is given as \$195,973,360, but the above sum carries interest and amortization charges only, and is only rounded in the totals.

—The leading farmer of this province, Mr. José Guaranze, has sent to the *comarca mercantil* of the Mercado Central numerous samples of French Barletta and Corned wheat, from his colonies in Olavaria and Trelew. This gentleman, it may interest our readers to know, had under cultivation this season 52,000 hectares of land, of which 30,000 were under wheat; during the harvest he gave employment to an army of three thousand men and imported a large stock of machinery in the shape of mowers, reapers, threshers, etc. His principal farm is known as "La Habitadora," situated in Olavaria. His sales this year already exceed 150,000 bags of wheat, all shipped to Europe. All his milkmen and farmers are Italians, whom he considers the best agriculturists in the republic.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, June 12th.

—There were 1,061 passenger and immigrant arrivals from across sea at Montevideo last month, and 1,042 departures. These included 609 arrivals from and 76 departures for Brazil.

—The Jewish colonists in Argentina are beginning to show dissatisfaction. Some have already left for the United States, and many others have applied for passage to the same destination.

—A Buenos Aires exchange, in a comment on the ravages of influenza in that city, says that in one day there were 80 deaths from influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis—the two last-named diseases frequently following upon the first.

—Government intends to raise the troops of the line to the number of 10,000 next year. At present there are in the army 41 generals, 607 leading officers, 812 inferior officers, 6,500 of the rank and file. These are divided into 4 artillery regiments, 9 regiments of cavalry and 12 battalions of infantry. Of these military divisions 16 are in the capital, 4 are in the Chaco, 2 in the Rio Negro, one in Patagonia, one in Mendoza and one in Salta.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—Advices from Bahia San Blas announce that the British iron barge *Chilman*, of the Donaldson line, was wrecked off the North East Bank in very foggy weather. The master and ten of the crew landed in a boat off Punta Riata, where Colonel Martin Rivadavia erected a tower; the heaving of the boat was a feat, owing to a treble line of breakers. Another boat landed with two sailors near the bay at Bahia Head. Two of the crew were drowned as a boat was lowered from the vessel. Owing to the position of the barge on the point of North East Bank she may be considered a total loss; a very heavy sea always breaks on the bank even in the calmest weather. The crew could save nothing from the wreck, which was bound for Liqueine with a cargo of patent fuel. The ship's instruments must have been very wrong to account for the deviation of course.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, June 4th.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 18.—*Senate*.—Senator Salgado Marinho said that he had never thought it possible that a republican government would act as the present government is now acting. The punishment inflicted on the political prisoners is, he said, a disguised sentence of death. Senator Virgilio Damascio introduced a substitute bill for regulating the declaration of martial law. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Augusto de Freitas moved that a joint committee be appointed to report on the various bills in the two houses of Congress for regulating the declaration of martial law. The motion was rejected by a vote of 70 to 45.

JUNE 20.—*Senate*.—Senator Francisco Machado said that he felt it his duty as a representative of Amazonas to contradict the legislative statements in regard to the climate of that state, made with a view of exciting sympathy for the political prisoners. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Pereira de Gama made a speech attacking the governor of Pernambuco, who was defended by Deputy Amalio Pálacio. The former deputy introduced a bill, signed by himself and two others, providing that governors of states in whose territory the federal congress vacancies occur, shall take steps, within one month, for holding elections to fill these vacancies.

JUNE 21.—Neither house had a quorum. In the Chamber of Deputies there was read a petition from the Recife and S. Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Co., protesting against the time required of it for payment of railway expenses in the States.

JUNE 22.—*Senate*.—Senator Salgado Marinho warmly expressed his regret that on this day, which is the birthday of Gen. Almeida Barreto, this senator is in exile, his parliamentary immunities having been set at naught, as have been those of the whole Senate. This is not the republic for the sake which the speaker had braved the wrath of the Emperor. "Of such a republic as this, Mr. President," he added, "I may say with all sincerity and all propriety: *quis Deus avertit*." Senator Rangel Pestana spoke against the proposal of bonds for aiding trade and industry, and moved to ask for information in regard to the companies that have applied for assistance. The Senate voted in 1st discussion with two amendments to the bill, reported by the committee on constitution and legislation, for regulating the declaration of martial law. *Chamber of Deputies*.—A message was received from the President recommending a special appropriation of 1,968,000 for the department of public instruction, posts and telegraphs. Deputy Lammoneiro Godechko spoke on the question of the railway company movement at Campanha. Deputy Augusto de Freitas complained that the majority of the committee on the constitution had not given the minority sufficient time to present a dissenting report on the question of the presidential election. Deputy Jacob da Paixão spoke against the majority report. In the meaning of the constitution is doubtful, he said, the respective provision should be interpreted by means of a law. The Chamber decided in accordance with the report of the committee on the constitution, that the motion of Deputy Augusto de Freitas in regard to the political prisoners should not be admitted to discussion. The vote was 68 to 43.

JUNE 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral spoke against approving the senatorial election in this city and moved to ask for the missing returns from 62 voting places. He said that the fact of the only 3,000 voters out of 28,000 having gone to the polls showed that undue pressure had been exercised. The Senate rejected the motion and Dr. Aristides Lobo was declared duly elected senator. *Chamber of Deputies*.—There was a warm debate in regard to the question brought up on the previous day by Deputy Augusto de Freitas in regard to the presidential election. The Chamber voted a resolution offered by Deputy Arthur Rios for inserting in the rules a provision excluding from the budget all measures of a permanent nature and all that in all measures of the payment of public employees or create or diminish offices. Deputy Franca Carvalho spoke in favor of the resolution against holding a presidential election. The committee on public works and colonization reported in favor of the bill for appropriating 1,000,000 for establishing colonies on the northern boundaries of Brazil.

JUNE 24.—*Senate*.—In this house there was no quorum. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Leonel Filho spoke on the revolutionary movement in the south of Minas, a movement in which, he says, thousands of persons took part, as may be seen in documents which he places on exhibition at the Chamber, so that they may be examined by any deputy interested in the question. Deputy Krieger Godechko moved to in-truce the committee on legislation to separate from the amnesty bill the amendment approving of the action of the government, and to frame it into a separate bill. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras spoke in favor of holding a presidential election.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The government of S. Paulo has enlisted 200 Cerveantes in the police force.

—The São Paulo police and the Italians are having a little misunderstanding.

—The congressional elections in Bahia to fill vacancies took place yesterday.

—A handcuffed skeleton was found in a house recently demolished in S. Paulo.

—The 31st battalion of infantry is to be transferred from Oura Preto to S. João d'El-Rey.

—The *Echo do Sul* of the 21st says that Gen. Tavares has 5,000 men under his command.

—A large cement factory was inaugurated at Olaria, Bahia, on the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, on the 24th.

—Burglary is becoming of nightly occurrence in São Paulo. The thieves use narcotics, and seem to be having things pretty much their own way.

—In Santa Leopoldina, Espírito Santo, in a fight between two horse thieves and a police force one of the thieves was killed and the jailer was dangerously wounded. The other thief made his escape.

—It is stated that Dr. Bernardino de Campos will be inaugurated governor of S. Paulo on the 18th or 19th prox. Preparations are making for a great manifestation in his honor on his return to S. Paulo.

—An Amciji telegram of the 23rd announces the saving of the crossing steamer *Príncipe do Grão Pará*, which had sunk fast on the Penedo bar, S. Francisco river. The whole cargo was thrown overboard to save the steamer.

—In these times of high prices it is gratifying to learn that there is no spot in the country where food is abundant and cheap. The crops in northern Minas are said to have been large, and corn, it is stated, is selling at 18 per 100 litres.

—General Roderick Ferreira has arrived at Pernambuco and has assumed command of that military department. In view of the general's Panná experience, it will be unsafe to wager that he will not be governor of the state within a fortnight.

—Conde de Araruama, an influential planter of the state of Rio de Janeiro, died at Quissama on the 24th. The late Conde was one of the leaders of the conservative party under the empire, and he and his family owned the central sugar factory at Quissama.

—Initiation is the soul of flattery. Our neighbors over in Netherthor are having a little Carnival of their own—as far as the weather permitted—just a week later than that of Rio. It is grossly absurd, of course; but if it pleases the children—and the aldermen—there is nothing more to say.

—The governor of Alagoas persists in denying that the Brazilian Senate has any right to order him to hold an election to fill the vacancy caused by Vice-President Floriano Peixoto's taking charge of the presidency of the country. He apparently does not want his state represented in the Senate.

—The two gunboats which were stationed at Porto Alegre—the *Cameca* and *Mariju*—which started out to bombard that town, have moved to Rio Grande. Their sympathies were evidently with the *federalistas*, consequently their remaining near the Castilhos government might prove a collision.

—The Rio Grande *Echo do Sul* of the 21st says that the federal military commander in that state, Gen. Bernardo Vasques, had issued orders that he federal troops should observe strict neutrality in the present conflict in that state, and had advised his subordinates that Vice-President Floriano Peixoto had recognized Dr. Victorino Monteiro as governor.

—A passenger on the Central railway was rolled on the 23rd, of 5,000 between this city and Belen, by two men who left the train at the latter place. A complaint was made to the station-master, he police were advised and the two rogues were captured with the money in their possession. This kind of work and the Belen police deserve a complaint for it.

—A Victoria telegram of the 25th says that a *juiz de direito* of Rio Parão complains that a Mrs. Gomes judicial authority had trespassed upon Espírito Santo territory, and had disregarded the admonitions in regard to his illegal action. The governor of Espírito Santo had obtained the documents necessary for a reclamation to the Minas Gerais state government for the purpose of securing a settlement of these old boundary disputes.

## OUTRAGES IN SANTOS.

According to the *Pais* of yesterday, which speaks largely from an Italian exchange, several unprovoked outrages have recently occurred in the pet of Santos which demand immediate repression. No civilized country would permit such aggressions on the part of its officials, and no foreign commercial nation is likely to submit to them. If the stories told are true, the Brazilian foreign minister will very soon have a demand for satisfaction in his hands which will cause no slight embarrassment. If the government chooses to make amends

at once and to put a stop to the brigandage and violence which have for some time existed in Santos, it will in great measure retrieve the credit which it has lost; if, however, it prefers to temporize and to let these abuses go unchecked, serious results will surely follow.

According to the narrative published in the *Pais* the master of the Italian steamer *Montana*, by name Mario Anatra, was asked by some customs-house guards on the 15th if a woman employed on board as cook was not there for immoral purposes. The master was naturally indignant and did not hesitate to tell the guards what he thought. Half-an-hour later his ship was attacked by a dozen guards, and Capt. Anatra, coming out of his cabin unarmed, was cut down with swords, beaten brutally, and then carried ashore a prisoner. The next day he was liberated with the admonition that he should have a care the next time not to insult the guards. The Italian consul then asked for a *corpo delicto* on the contrary they sent him with loaded guns to prevent another invasion by drawing away from shore. In reply to the complaints of the Italian consul the delegado of police and *guarda not* stated that they could not guarantee the punishment of the criminals, nor verify the damages on board, nor prevent a reproduction of the assault. On the contrary they went on with loaded guns to prevent the withdrawal of the vessel. In view of these facts the government should not lose a minute in causing an impartial investigation and in putting a stop to the savagery which exists in that port. If the Brazilian government does not protect the foreign vessels and seamen in its ports, then foreign naval forces certainly will.

## PRESENTATION.

On Saturday evening June 18th the employees of the São Paulo railway met and presented Mr. John Barker, for many years superintendent of the locomotive department of that line and now returning to England, with an address and testimonial of their high appreciation. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Wm. Speers, superintendent of the railway, the pleasing task of presiding and making the presentations was accorded to Mr. K. Gray, who spoke specially of the harmony and good-fellowship which had existed among the officers of the road since Mr. Barker's connection with them. Sr. Souza Carvalho then spoke in behalf of the Brazilian employees of the company and of the high esteem in which Mr. Barker is held among them. Mr. Thomas Davies spoke for the English workmen connected with the railway and heartily congratulated what had been said by Mr. Barker in favor, dwelling particularly on the impartiality which had marked his dealings with them during so long a period of supervision, twenty years in all. The presentation consisted of a valuable silver-mounted writing desk, complete, for Mr. Barker, and a large silver flower-stud for Mrs. Barker. The presentations over, the hall was cleared for a dance, which lasted until the wee sma' hours of Sunday morning. The whole affair was thoroughly enjoyed and will be long remembered by everyone present.

## SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS AT SANTOS.

According to a recent letter from Professor Facioli of Cornell University, to whom has been confided the task of securing competent sanitary engineers to report upon improvements for Santos, Campinas, S. Paulo, etc., much difficulty has been encountered because of late reports in regard to the situation in Santos. It has been telegraphed that the dead were lying unburied in the streets, and that the whole population had left the town except a judge and a priest, who afterwards died. Prof. Facioli has finally succeeded in finding a competent engineer for the preliminary surveys. Mr. Henry Ogden, who has been connected with sanitary works in Boston and Chicago, and who is to leave for Brazil July 1st.

Prof. Facioli proposes to have thorough preliminary surveys made, and then to submit the data obtained to the best hydraulic and sanitary engineers in the United States. From all these reports a plan will be developed which he feels certain will render the port of Santos perfectly healthy.

It may be said that Prof. Facioli has made a specialty of hydraulic and sanitary engineering and is personally familiar with the works executed at Boston, Providence, Baltimore, New Orleans and Mobile.

## RIO GRANDE.

Affairs in Rio Grande are still a great extent matters of conjecture. All telegraphic communication with Porto Alegre is suspended, except for official purposes, and we know only what the authorities choose to disclose in regard to the situation there. It is now reasonably clear that the national government is in sympathy with the Castilhos revolution, although it is nominally maintaining neutrality. Fear of the growing influence of Silveira Martins is probably behind this feeling, so far as can be ascertained the Castilhos party has obtained possession of nearly all the principal cities and is receiving much popular support. There is a confusion of titles which prevents our understanding some of the telegrams, as for instance that of "patriots." Last November the men who overthrew Castilhos were called patriots; now the friends of Castilhos are sometimes so designated. Tavares is still at Bagé, and in command. Another telegram says that bodies

of "patriots" are marching toward Bagé, but whether as friends or enemies we do not know. Gen. Isidoro is also reported to be marching upon Bagé with a force of Castilhos partisans.

Since our last issue the gunboat *Mariju*, which had ex-Gov. Barros Cassal on board, fired upon Porto Alegre but apparently without damage. It is said that the *Mariju* was driven away by the federal troops under General Bernardo Vasques, but the report comes through official sources. The gunboat, however, turned up at Rio Grande on the 25th and surrendered to the federal authorities.

As General Tavares is completely cut off from direct communication with this city, we have no knowledge of his purposes or movements. It may be considered certain, however, that we have not heard the last of this most extraordinary revolution. The whereabouts of Silveira Martins is not reported.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—Surveys on the Coxim railway line were commenced at Uberaba on the 21st inst.

—We hear that a change will soon occur in the administration of the Central railway.

—The São Paulo railway officials have dismissed about 400 of the strikers at the Santos station.

—Dr. Pereira's Horta, technical director of the Leopoldina company, is engaged in inspecting the lines belonging to that company.

—The new company formed by the fusion of the Sorocabana and Luana lines will be known as the Companhia União Sorocabana e Luana.

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the director of the Central railway to give preference in shipping to food products and to building materials for houses in construction.

—The recent strike on the terra section of the S. Paulo railway has continued among the laborers of the same line in Santos. One of the principal causes of the difficulty has been the offers of higher wages by the port improvements contractors of Santos.

—The minister of agriculture has advised the railway administration that he has resolved to authorize night freight service on the São Paulo railway, and insists him accordingly to take whatever steps may be necessary to carry this resolve into execution.

—Complaints are made in São Paulo that the S. Paulo railway has not been receiving cargoes from the Mogiana for about two weeks. No complaints are made, however, of the delays in Santos which make it impossible for the S. Paulo line to handle the said cargoes.

—In view of the strike among laborers of the S. Paulo railway the superintendent of that road has requested shippers to send laborers to assist in loading the cars with their freight. In consequence of this measure there has been no interruption in the traffic.

—Another collision occurred on the Central railway on the 23rd, the Minas express train running into a cattle car at Sapopemba and killing a number of beef cattle. A few passengers were injured by the shock, the locomotive was badly bruised and the cattle car was broken up. A misplaced switch was the cause of the accident.

—In São Paulo, according to a telegram of the 26th, the connection of the Paulista and Sorocabana lines from Campinas to Itapira is considered as a solution of the present transportation problem. We are inclined to think, however, that it will serve only to increase them. An improvement in the port of Santos is the first requisite, after which the English line will be able to carry all the produce now offering.

—We must again call attention to the suggestion once made in these columns to the effect that the government should secure the services of an experienced foreign manager for the Central railway, who has had experience in handling a heavy traffic in merchandise and passengers. The traffic of the Central railway is small compared with many foreign railways and it will be easy to find a man who can give us quick and efficient service.

—The 1st promoter publico, Dr. Viveiros de Castro, presented his final declaration against the directors of the Companhia Geral on the 23rd. He asks for the indictment of Sr. Mello Barreto, Teixeira Leite, Trujano de Moraes, Castro Barbosa, Rodemaker, Lynch and Mawson under Art. 338, 345, 346 and 347 of the Penal Code of Sr. John Henry Lowndes for having taken part in the Morton, Rose & Co. contract, and of Conde de Leopoldina for being an accomplice of the GERAL directors in the criminal transactions cited.

—The public works and colonization committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported a bill authorizing the Mogiana company to build an extension, double track, metre gauge, from the station of Resaca to Santos. The company will have no right to interest guarantee, subsidy, or any other favor from the national government, and in case of crossing the line of any privileged company will be required not to receive passengers and freight within the zone of said railway. The period of four years is fixed for the construction of this extension.

—The first business undertaken by the new minister of agriculture, Dr. Serzedello Corrêa, on his assuming charge of that department on the 23rd, was that of reorganizing the Central railway. He went himself to see the state of the central and Gamboa stations and found the situation sufficiently bad. At the central station he found the space devoted to the dispatch of merchandise much too restricted and the facilities for handling goods totally inadequate. At the Gamboa station the accumulation of merchandise was simply astonishing. He found this accumulation amounted to about 1,300 car-loads, while the station is able to dispatch only 30 car-loads a day, and the average receipts of merchandise on the days specified is about 30 car-loads a day. The minister promises to spare no effort to correct this prejudicial state of things.



the 24 — Church holiday.

June 25 — All the banks posted 10½ on London, and the market was steady during the day, but without much movement. Business was reported in London ending at 10½.

EXCHANGE.

21—The day was virtually a holiday, as the banks closed at midday, owing to the Carnival. There was some movement in exchange, however, and the banks' posting (10½ on London, 9-9½ on Paris and 18½-18½ on Hamburg, at 3:45); 4780-4785 on New York at sight. In the morning a small amount of head office was reported at 10½, but the market flattened out and business was reported at 10½ on bankers and finally at the same rate on head office. Commercial sterling something was done at 10½-10½.

22—The banks opened at 10½ on London, but soon withdrew and 10½ was quoted. About mid-day money was refused at the official rate for bills on bankers, but something was done on London offices, and at the close of business the market was steady, with all the banks dealing freely on bankers at 10½. The business done during the day was in bank paper at 10½-10½ on bankers and on London offices, with repurchase paper reported at the same rates and 10½ on commercial sterling, at every conceivable rate between 10½ and 10½.

23—The banks opened at 10½ on London, but withdrew at the Banks, but "on the street" business was done at 23½-23½ and at the close there were sellers at 23½-23½, buyers at 23½.

24—There was even better feeling in the market. Most of the banks opened at 10½ on London, which was maintained during the day, and something was done at 10½ on London offices. Repurchase paper was reported at 10½-10½ and commercial sterling at the extremes of 10½-10½.

25—The banks opened at 10½ on London, but withdrew at 10½ on the close. Commercial sterling was easily offered at 10½, but found no buyers. Switzerland at 22½-22½, and closed with buyers at 22½, sellers at 22½, at the Bank, on the street there were sellers at 22½.

26-27—Calm holiday.

28-29—All the banks posted 10½ on London, and the market was steady during the day, but without much movement. Business was reported in bank sterling at 10½-10½ on bankers, the Basle-Bank's bank drawing at the highest rate, 10½ on the close of business at 10½.

30—The banks opened at 10½ on London, but withdrew at 10½-10½ for commercial sterling. The market closed firm 8 weeks' bill at 22½-22½, 3½-3½, and closed with buyers at 22½, sellers at 22½.

June 27.—The official rates posted by the banks were: 100£ on London, 96-97 on Paris and 181-182 on Hamburg, at 90d; 4750-4750 on New York, at 11 1/2. The market was in bank sterling at 10 1/2 on last day, and at 10 1/2 on London offices, with repeated paper quoted at 10 1/2 and commercial sterling at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 2580, and closed, at the above with buyers at 2580, sellers at 2575. On the street business was reported at 2580.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 20.  
9 Gold 45, 59, 1,200 50 Rio Cr. Rl. Brnz. 35  
100 deb. Evocaes, 105

Banks.

86 Commercio, 960 100 Republica, 92  
100 Intermediario, 230 50 do, 93 50  
100 Rival, 250 80 do, 93  
3 do, 165 350 do, 93 100  
3 do, 165 350 do, 94

Railways and Tramways.

100 V. F. Sapichy 15 300 V. F. Sapichy 16  
100 do, 15 500

Miscellaneous.

450 Melh. do Brazil 30  
June 22.  
27 1/2 Apolices, 55, 1,005 100 deb. Genl. 20, 3 500  
10 do, 1,008 100 do, Ag. Rl. Brnz. 200

Banks.

100 Brazil, 280 500 Republica, 81  
100 do, 280 100 do, 82 500  
100 do, 280 100 do, 82 500  
40 Commercio, 265 300 do, 81  
167 Comercio, 28, 58 470 do, 84  
100 Industrial, 6 25 do, 84 50  
250 Incisor, 10 500 100 do, 85

Railways and Tramways.

300 S. Christ. train, 235 30 Jan. Bot. train, 195  
30 do, 235

Miscellaneous.

200 Alliana issee, 18 200 Melh. do Mar'm 4 500  
500 Fojas e Retal, 25 80 Melh. S. Paulo, 55  
5 Jard. Zoologico 10

June 23.

300 Sovereigns, 22 580 24 deb. Car. Urb. 105  
14 Apolices, 48, 1,137 30 Rio Cr. Rl. Brnz. 56

Banks.

50 Brazil, 280 100 Republica, 71 500  
250 do, 280 100 do, 71 500  
45 Commercio, 265 100 do, 71 500

Railways and Tramways.

100 V. F. S'pachy 14 500 8 Jan. Bot. train, 190  
300 do, 15 50 S. Christ. train, 235  
80 do, 15 500 10 do, 235

June 25.

1000 Sovereigns, 22 580 110 deb. Sorocaima 73  
1000 do, 22 580 40 Rio Cr. Rl. do 49  
1000 do, 22 580 100 do, 49

Banks.

100 Brazil, 280 100 Republica, 83  
1000 do, 280 100 do, 84  
100 Dep. e Desc., 850 100 do, 84 500  
150 do, 508 600 do, 85  
77 Incisor, 10 500 150 do, 85 500  
100 do, 280 100 do, 86

Miscellaneous.

300 Norte S. P. R. R. 5 100 Melh. do Brnz. 25  
14 Fio de issee, 35 200 Olms Publicas, 20

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th June, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—There have been moderate sales making every day, and about 5,000 bags have changed hands during the week. The lower exchange would no doubt have led to a much larger business had the stock offered any selections, but the poor assortment, and lower offers from abroad, prevented the "slump" in exchange exerting its full effects. Receipts are lower again, but the week has been interrupted by two holidays, and very heavy rains in this city, and as shipments are still far the stock has become much reduced. It is expected that on the 30th the brokers will endeavor to verify what the actual stock is. On the 29th brokers advanced quotations by 400-500 rs. per arroba, and the market has ruled very firm all along, with new crop coffees held above the quotations we give below, and on Saturday the tendency appeared to be towards higher prices although exchange was stouter. We will, unfortunately, omit the new crop with very high currency prices, and a doubtful exchange market.

The shipments since our last report have been:

47,177 bags for the United States  
9,769 " Europe  
" Cape of Good Hope  
5,114 " Elsewhere

64,060 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States bags.  
June 25 New York Br str Helber, 30,117

Europe:

June 15 Mediterranean Austr str Bross, 13,688  
18 Hamburg Ger str Santos, 4,544  
23 Havre Fr str Ville de Neuchateau, 2,518  
Antwerp do, 1,750  
25 Hamburg Ger str Amazona, 5,113

Elsewhere:

June 20 River Plate Br str Clyde, 1,825  
25 do do do do do do do, 1,526

Receipts for the past week were 43,676 bags, against 37,769 bags for the preceding week and 47,243 bags for the week before. In Santos the receipts for five days were 26,000 bags. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 75,873 bags, in all hands.

The market was reported firm this morning at the following quotations:

Type. per arroba. Type. per arroba.  
No. 6 ..... 16800-17500 No. 8 ..... 14800-14800  
7 ..... 15000-15500 9 ..... 13 800-14 600

Table with 2 columns: Vessels loading and to load, bags. Rows include New York Br str Marica, Ger str Salorno, do Ger str Strina, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Shipments, Total, Average price No. 6. Rows include June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Imports.

Flour continues dull, with the brokers buying very little, and warehouse deliveries small; notwithstanding the lower prices of exchange American flour shows no change in quotations, while River Plate and city mills qualities are slightly higher. No pine has arrived. Kerosene is unchanged, and firm, and Lard is higher; these have been no receipts of either. Receipts of Codfish are insignificant. A few thousand bags of Rice have arrived via Europe, but brokers report the market flat, at unchanged quotations. Indian corn is wanted; no foreign arrivals and the supply of native is only moderate. Two cargoes of Hay have arrived. Turpentine and Resin have both advanced and there are no receipts for the week. Only two sailing vessels entered our port from abroad during the week, and the receipts of nearly every thing we import are very small. The fluctuations in the exchange market during the week have been almost incessant, and disturb every branch of business, besides which the traffic on the railroad shows no sign of permanent improvement.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Chilina, from New York, 9,000 brls.  
Corrientes, from Havre, 1,550 "

The flour from Havre is of American manufacture, western brands.

Sales and withdrawals are about 10,000 brls. and brokers estimate the stock in first hands at 27,500 brls. American 4,500 " River Plate 31,000 brls.

Brokers report the market dull, but do not change quotations for American marks, viz.:

Trieste ..... nominal  
Richmond 1st ..... 25500-30000  
do and ..... nominal  
Bahimore 1st ..... 29 500-30 000  
do and ..... 29 000-30 250  
Western & Interior ..... 29 000-30 750  
River Plate ..... 28 500-30 500  
City Mills ..... 29 000-30 750

The movement during the first fortnight of June was the following:

Stock, June 1st ..... 71,000 brls.  
Receipts since ..... 36,159 "  
Sales and withdrawals ..... 107,150 brls.  
Total since 1st ..... 101,159 "

Stock, June 15th ..... 97,000 brls.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil, and the market is about unchanged at 6500-67000 per doz.

White Pine.—There are no receipts. Brokers quote a little higher at 205-210 rs. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is firm and unchanged at 9800-9850 per case.

Lard.—Quotations are advanced to 650-640 rs. pr lb. for George's lard, in lots, with other marks quoted at 610-615 rs. There have been no receipts.

Codfish.—The only receipts are 25 cases per Bremen from Hamburg. Stocks are under 2,000 packages and the market is very firm at 47500-48500 for Canadian tubs, 35000-36000 for barrels and 48000-50000 for Norwegian casks.

Rice.—Receipts have been 2,000 bags per Clyde and Marikine, via Europe. The market is flat, but quotations, of 15000-16500 per bag, show no marked changes.

Bras.—No foreign arrives and city mills bras is firm at 4500-4550 per bag.  
Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign are 2,000 bags per Belmont and are only moderate of native corn. River Plate is quoted, nominally at 7500-8500 per bag, and firm dealers quote native at 6100-8500, according to quality.  
Hay.—Receipts have been 10,666 bales per Belmont and John F. Kraatz from Rosario. Quotations are consistent at 115-130 rs. per kilogramme.  
Turpentine.—Receipts nil and quotations, of 830-900 rs. per kilogramme, show an advance on those given in our last.  
Resin.—The market is higher and brokers quote at 14500-17500 per lb according to marks. There have been no receipts.  
Coal.—Receipts nil.  
General.—No receipts and quotations are unchanged, viz. Dutch 15500-16500, German 13500-14500 and French 1650-20 17500, per lb.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 25.  
ROSAIO.—Amer lug Belmont, 512 tons; Parker; 15 ds; lay to order.  
—Amer lug John F. Kraatz; 510 tons; McDonald; 13 ds; lay to Souza, Assumpção & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 21.  
PARANAGUA.—Dan bg Water Witch; 190 tons; Nielsen sundies.  
JUNE 24.  
PORTAL, D. O.—Br bk County of Anglaterra; 1065 tons; Lewis; ballast.

HABARDO.—Br ship W. H. Corrar; 1410 tons; Duncan, do.

JUNE 25.  
ST. JOHN, N.B.—Br bk Lamefield; 927 tons; Denton; ballast.

HABARDO.—Br lug Antigua; 945 tons; Holmes; do.

JUNE 26.  
ASU, via PERAMBUCO.—Port bk Isabel; 1143 tons; Araujo; sundies.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

FALMOUTH, E. A.—Nor bk Agnia; hides  
ANTILLAS.—Fr bk Arca; ballast.  
CALCUTA.—Br sp Sierra Cordova; ballast.  
MACAO.—Nor bk Caroline; do  
SANTOS.—Aig bg Loba; sundies.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with 4 columns: Vessel, Agent, Date, Destination. Rows include Arica, Abot, Anie M. Law, Azur, Avella, Anglo-American, Adery, Agath, Bine Drummond, Bine Hamilton, Baxille, Bello Formiga, Bopha, Bril Phil, Cambian Prince, Carlot, Corn, Christine Adela, Covaradel, Colomb, Comity of Cardigan, Castor, D. Howard Spear, Dunerick, Dunbne, Decem, Earl of Aberdeen, Ford, Farwa, Flora, Fanny, Gyla, Heurich & Tonic, Hubahner, Highmore, King James, Lemhi, Lotair, Loule, Louis Lube, London, Leth, Loyland, Margareth, Maggie Thompson, Manhem, Madeline, Maria Pizar, Nemehias Gibson, Nanny, Ocean, Olaga, Portmyn, Souverain, Sullana, Stofjartun, Saga, Senevit, Scotch Chief, Swift, Triphilo, Thor, Valborg, Venturina, Wilhelmina, White Wings.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Rows include June 20 Clyde Br, 20 Helber Br, 21 Gordon Cyle Br, 21 La Plata Br, 21 Corrientes Br, 21 St. of Gyltar Br, 21 Maria Br, 21 Sileno Br, 21 Chisim Br, 21 Amman Br, 21 Britannia Br, 21 Sinus Br, 21 Maskelyne Illg, 21 V. de Almeida Br, 21 Amazona Gr, 21 Anlon Br, 21 Philia Br, 21 Onigal Fr, 21 Irena Br, 21 West Br.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Rows include June 20 Dray Br, 20 Bares Aust, 20 Alice Port, 21 La Plata Br, 21 Gordon Cyle Br, 21 Anlon Br, 21 Philia Br, 21 Onigal Fr, 21 Irena Br, 21 West Br.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, June 27th, 1892.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Rows include Argentina, Brazil, Danish, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish.

June 25th, 1892.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	NAME	Dividend paid	New, raised	Last rate	Closing quotation
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	4,000,000	154,200	Agilco do Brasil .....	4 000- - 100	8 1/2	48 5/8	
1,000,000	310,000		Alagás do Brasil .....	5 350- - 100	1 1/2		
5,000,000	5,000,000	451,758	Azulmar .....	10 000- - 100	10	210	
10,000,000	10,000,000	34,174	Brazilian .....	28 000- - 100	10 1/2	75 000	
N 100,000,000			Brasil .....	28 000- - 100	10 1/2	75 000	

## BANKS

[illegible]

<i>Percent Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount paid</i>	<i>Last rate</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
15,807,000	Jan. - July	6	Caixa Real do Brazil...	1000	40%	46 1/2 - 50 1/2
	do	6	do gold...	1000	107 1/2	
7,739,300	Apr. - Oct.	6	Credito Real do S. Paulo...	1000	92 1/2	
		6	Credito Real do Rio de Janeiro...	1000	100 1/2 - 101 1/2	
7,798,800		6	Rep. das Romas Unidas...	1000	80	80 - 82 1/2
		6	do gold...	1000		
336,000	May - Nov.	6	Prealim...	1000	61 1/2	
8,000,000		6	União Agrícola do Brazil...	1000	84 1/2	
10,336,000	Jan. - Jul.	6	União S. Paulo...	1000		

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
400,000	2,400,000	168,212½	Alfarrage .....	12 1/2%—July 91	200	35 1/2	.....
400,000	400,000	.....	Banq Fin. ....	.....	200	280	.....
3,000,000	3,000,000	53,275	Brasil Industrial .....	12 1/2%—July 91	200	190	.....
1,000,000	300,000	25	Brasileira .....	8 1/2%—Aug. 90	200	105	.....
1,000,000	1,000,000	116,053	Caixa .....	12 1/2%—July 91	200	220	.....
2,400,000	600,000	910,000	Confiança Industrial .....	12 1/2%—July 91	200	190	.....
2,400,000	475,150	.....	..... de 2 series .....	12 1/2%—July 91	140	190	.....
2,400,000	600,000	.....	Corcovado .....	3 1/2%—July 91	100	195	.....
950,000	250,000	.....	D'Almeida .....	.....	200	270	.....
600,000	600,000	9,492	Industrial Mineira .....	.....	200	200	.....
400,000	135,640	10,853	Industrial do Estado do Rio de Janeiro .....	.....	200	45	.....
400,000	400,000	.....	Pão Grande .....	12 1/2%—July 90	100	100	.....
4,000,000	4,000,000	32,000	Perpetual .....	9 1/2%—July 89	200	110	.....
1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	Quilombo Ind. do Ilho de Itaipua .....	9 1/2%—July 91	200	200	.....
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,320	Rio de Janeiro .....	14 1/2%—July 91	200	200	.....
3,000,000	3,000,000	31,718	S. Lavoura .....	8 1/2%—Aug. 91	200	235	.....
38,000,000	16,400,000	.....	..... de 2 series .....	.....	100	16	.....
85,000,000	600,000	10,612	S. Paulo de Almeida .....	12 1/2%—July 91	200	190	.....
10,000,000	45,440	.....	União Industrial S. Sebastião .....	3 1/2%—Jan. 92	200	150	.....

Capital	Capital put up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola de Pernambuco.	35000 - July 97	600	602 000	
4,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola do Rioheto Preto.	10 1/2 - Jan. 97	200	197 000	
7,000,000	2,400,000	..	de Caltur, de Vossurum.	4 000 - July 97	250	197 000	
8,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cant. e Vagão Fluminense.	10 000 - Jan. 97	280	210 000	.... 275 500
768,400	758,400	20,000	Carruagens Estrangeiras....	10 000 - Aug. 97	25	13 000	
100,000	100,000	..	de Cimento Portland.	5 000 - Jan. 97	60	50 000	
3,000,000	738,000	1,100	Commissões e Exportação....	15 000 - Sept. 97	200	200 000	
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Empresas de Obras Públicas.	5 000 - July 97	200	200 000	
100,000,000	100,000,000	..	Estados Fluminenses.	..	200	3 000	
40,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Colonizador do Brazil	..	60	..	
35,000,000	30,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil....	4 500 - July 97	200	25 000	
15,000,000	15,000,000	..	do de	100 - Jan. 97	100	20 000	35 000
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	..	100	60 000	
30,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana.....	..	10	60 000	
25,000,000	5,200,000	24,800	Nacional de Vapores e Electricidade.	..	100	15 000	
1,800,000	1,200,000	..	Niteroi de Oleos.....	5 000 - Jan. 97	15	35 000	
35,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Era Rural.....	3 000 - July 97	70	5 000	
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil.	6 000 - ..	100	31 000	
10,000,000	2,500,000	21,800	Saqueamento do Rio.....	12 000 - July 97	35	35 000	
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Servicos Maritimos.....	13 1/2 - July 97	100	35 000	
10,000,000	2,000,000	24,917	Torreses Brazilas.....	6 000 - ..	50	31 000	
20,000,000	30,000,000	..	União Inc. do Est. do Brazil.	4 000 - July 97	200	50 000	.... 30 000

## Shipping.

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ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 29	Tigra...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Las Palmas, Southampton and Rotterdam.
July 8	Trent...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
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